

woven and matted together with various cobwebs, being lined with the silky down of the cotton-tree or opossum-fur; the entrance, which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches down the side, is 1 inch in diameter, and completely hidden from view in front by a neatly woven hood of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length.

The nests are often placed in trees covered with ants, which insects are often found on the nests themselves, but do not, as far as I am aware, cause the bird any anxiety. The eggs, which are laid from October to December, and sometimes even as late as January, are three in number. Their ground-colour is of a delicate white, but almost hidden by numerous spots, dots, blotches, and freckles of dull red; in some the markings are thicker upon the larger end, where they form a well-defined zone or circular blotch; others are minutely dotted. Upon the whole, both in shape and colour, they closely resemble those of the Blue Wren (*Malurus cyaneus*), but may be distinguished by being more thickly and strongly marked; they are also slightly larger and more lengthened in form.

This species shows a decided preference for the more open parts of the forest, with thickly foliated trees and young saplings of *Eucalyptus*; its actions among the leaves, where it searches for insects, their larvæ, spiders, &c., are very pleasing and graceful,—stopping in its search every now and then to pour forth its curious and varied song, in which it will sometimes stop abruptly and fly off without finishing, as if something had startled it or suddenly attracted its attention. Although well suited for the purpose, the Bronze Cuckoos seldom lay their eggs in the nests of this species. Still it must be numbered among the fosterparents of that bird, although such is rarely the case.

## 9. Description of Two New Species of the Genus *Bacillus*, Latr. By Dr. J. KAUP, C.M.Z.S.

### BACILLUS GERHARDII.

*Viridis; capite carina obliqua inter oculos et basin antennarum, vertice punctis duabus nigris intermediis; occipite globuloso; hoc et thorace subgranulatis; meso- et metathorace spinulis parvis armatis; tibiis et tarsis prope basin foliolo parvo acuto instructis.*

In the typical male specimen preserved in the Museum at Darmstadt the meso- and metathorax have some short spines, black on the end, which are shorter on the abdominal segments. All the legs are slender, with short spines; two of them, on the underside, next the end of the four hind femora, are larger. The antennæ, twenty-three-jointed, have some black spots.

*Mas.* Long. corp.  $4'' 2'''$ , antenn.  $6'''$ , mesoth.  $7\frac{1}{2}'''$ , metath.  $7'''$ , abd., with the short anal styles ( $\frac{1}{2}'''$ ),  $22'''$ .

*Hab.* New Zealand (received from Mr. Gerhard Müller, of Invercargail).

## BACILLUS GEISOVII.

*Viridis; capite carina obliqua inter oculos et basin antennarum; vertice et occipite 10 nigris spinis; proth. granulato; meso- et metathorace et segmentis abdom. spinosis; pedibus spinosis et foliaceis.*

*Mas.* Long. corp.  $18\frac{1}{2}'''$ , ant.  $4'''$ , proth.  $1'''$ , mesoth.  $3\frac{1}{2}'''$ , metath.  $4'''$ , abd. lin.  $10 + \text{lin. } 1 = \text{lin. } 11$ .

*Hab.* New Zealand.

The ten black spines of the head are placed in three rows. On the end of the prothorax, in the middle, a black spot; and a fine line along the middle of the mesothorax. Some of the irregularly formed and placed spines are black at the ends. The tubercles of the metathorax obtuse and unicolor. The leaves look short; anal styles on both sides in the middle carinated. One of the middle and one of the hind legs in the specimen described are shorter, and have been reproduced.

I have named this small and slender species in honour of the friend of Mr. Gerhard Müller, Mr. Wilhelm Geisow.

Besides these two species there is yet only discovered in New Zealand *Bacillus hookeri*, White, which has no spines on its body.

10. Note on some Species of Butterflies belonging to the Genus *Catagramma*. By A. G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

In consequence of the similarity of many of the species of *Catagramma*, several errors have occurred in their synonymy; forms which could, with proper care, be readily distinguished from each other have been kept together as representatives of one species.

In Mr. Doubleday's 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' p. 239. n. 2, I find *Papilio clymena* of Cramer, *Papilio clymenus* of Fabricius, and *Callicore clymena* of Hübner placed together as synonymous; but after having carefully compared all the figures with the Banksian types and with the specimens in our collection, I find that *C. clymena* of Cramer is quite distinct from Fabricius's type, that the latter is identical with *C. janeira* of Felder, and intermediate between *C. anna* and *C. marchalii* of Guérin; and that the species figured by Hübner in his 'Zuträge' is identical with *C. elvina* of Hewitson.

The synonymy of these three species will therefore be as follows:—

## 1. CATAGRAMMA CLYMENA.

*Papilio clymena*, Cramer, Pap. Exot. i. pl. 24. f. E, F (1776).

*Callicore clymena* (part.), Doubl. & Hewits. Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 239. n. 1 (1849).

*Hab.* Essequibo (Cramer); Peru; Bolivia; Para; Nauta; S<sup>to</sup> Paulo. B.M.